

# In fact

*For The Millions Who Want a Free Press*

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## Road to War

IN its April 21 issue IN FACT told its readers (isolationists, interventionists, pacifists and neutralitarians alike) how to tell when America enters the bloodshed phase of World War II. It quoted Roosevelt as telling his press conference: "Convoys mean shooting, and shooting means war." It also stated facts about tonnage sinking, because experts agree that this war, like World War I, will depend largely on supplies to England.

The May 5 issue of IN FACT told readers that Roosevelt and advisers had decided the public was not ready for war declaration, and that the campaign to change the mind of America was begun with Sec'y Knox's pro-convoy address to American Newspaper Publishers Association, in convention at the end of April.

May 4 Columnists Alsop & Kintner reported that Roosevelt "has reached the moment when he must make the most serious decision of his long career . . . between war and peace for his country. The responsibility rests almost wholly upon him. . . . Powerful Senators, important personages in the White House circle, members of the State Dep't—indeed, all the men whose word counts—seem to agree that if the President's decision is to fight, the declaration of war will be only a formality and may even be omitted altogether."

## Selling War to People

EVERYONE admits the bloodshed phase of war, result of convoying, depends on the mobilization of public opinion; everyone admits that the press is the chief factor. IN FACT readers were advised to watch their home papers. Here is how public opinion is being made in New York:

May 4 Herald Tribune printed front-page 2-col head: WILLKIE ADVOCATES CONVOYS, DECLARES PATROLS INADEQUATE. If this had been a new story it might have justified the heading, but this was a dead story, a story previously printed, and according to journalistic practice no story at all. April 25 Willkie had made the same declaration and it had been frontpaged. Times Apr 26 headlined: WILLKIE DEMANDS WE GUARD CARGOES. Nevertheless Times again frontpaged the same story May 4 under: WILLKIE DECLARES PATROLS INADEQUATE.

Sunday's Herald Tribune also printed: a 2-col story by Mark Sullivan saying that we must live up to our pledge to Britain; leading editorial praising Willkie's support of convoys; a 4-col heading over letter dep't: CONVOYS AS A MEANS TO VICTORY; cartoons favoring convoys, and a letter supporting the National Ass'n of Manufacturers and attacking labor.

The Times, America's most important

## Bridges Case Seen as Opening FBI Gun Against Labor and Civil Liberties in Preparation for War

BEHIND the trial of Harry Bridges, militant California CIO leader (for whose support President Murray of the CIO has twice appealed to his 5,000,000 followers) is seen the beginning of the same nationwide attack on labor, liberals, minorities and the civil liberties of the general public, which marked World War I. Here are some of the most important facts which will be documented in this and succeeding issues of IN FACT:

- 1) That in preparation for entering the war the majority of American citizens who want peace are being intimidated and harrassed by J Edgar Hoover, who did the same job for Att'y Gen'l Palmer in World War I;
- 2) That the FBI has sought to frame progressive unionists;
- 3) That the FBI has cooperated with labor's worst enemies in an effort, so far singularly unsuccessful, to break strikes;
- 4) That a witch-hunt against civil liberties is being instituted, without any official wartime legislation, by Hoover and the FBI.

Harry Bridges was exonerated once of a desire to "overthrow the gov't by force and violence" after an exhaustive trial in the summer of 1939. In a stinging decision Dean of Harvard Law School James M Landis excoriated the gov't witnesses, most of whom had long police records, and concluded that an obvious conspiracy existed among shipowners, employers' ass'ns, the Dep't of Immigration and the underworld to get Bridges out of the country. One of President Roosevelt's first executive orders under the Reorganization Act transferred the Dep't of Immigration from the Labor Dep't to the Dep't of Justice, where it became intimately associated with the FBI. Last month, on "new evidence" supplied by the FBI, Att'y Gen'l Robert Jackson ordered Bridges to stand trial a second time for the same offense.

Before the longshoremen's convention last month Bridges said, "The FBI is now performing anti-labor espionage for nothing which was formerly done for pay by company hirelings." This is hard to substantiate without a Congressional investigation, for J Edgar Hoover's love of publicity, a standing joke among newspapermen five years ago, has recently been replaced by a tight-lipped reticence. The FBI's current activities seldom get into the newspapers. However, from the nation's labor and periodical press, IN FACT has collected numerous illustrations of the FBI's pronounced anti-labor bias.

## The Experiences of One Union With the FBI

Last September Joe Mason, financial sec'y of the Butte Miners Union, Local 1 of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, drove his fiancée from her home in Spokane, Wash, to Kellogg, Idaho, to be married. Two days after the ceremony he was seized by the FBI and accused of violating the Mann Act, which prohibits white slave traffic across state lines. This was such an obvious and reckless frame-up that the charges had to be dismissed. According to the CIO News (Nov 11), 85 FBI agents were known by the Miners Union to have visited Butte in six months, "and some 15 or 20 are estimated to be stationed here at the present time."

Jan 30 two FBI agents armed with revolvers pushed their way through a Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers picket line at the Public Service Brass Co in Los Angeles, blustering and making "unjustified and unwarranted anti-labor statements" (according to the Los Angeles CIO).

Two years ago the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in Ducktown, Tenn, struck against the Tennessee Copper Co, which continued to operate under the protection of 300 deputy sheriffs paid for out of company funds (source: MM&SW edition, CIO News). The union requested the FBI to investigate when strikers' homes were dynamited but no investigation was made till TVA power lines were blown up, a familiar incident in the history of labor frame-ups. Working with the county sheriff, FBI agents arrested 22 strikers, held them incommunicado on company property, and after six days of intimidation secured several "confessions," which were later repudiated. One FBI man told a striker, "Anderson is the man we want." H C Anderson, an international organizer, and six other strikers were convicted in February, receiving two-year sentences and fines up

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to \$5,000. During the three-week trial the union repeatedly testified that the FBI and the company's deputies had worked together to break the strike (Federated Press, Feb 6).

## **Employers Find a Use for the FBI in Strikes**

The Midwest Federation for Constitutional Liberties has described the open strike-breaking practiced a few months ago by the Dep't of Immigration in a strike of the Nat'l Ass'n of Die Casting Workers against the Chicago Molded Products Co. Erik Oskar Verner Berg, a striker, declared in an affidavit that he was summoned to the Chicago Immigration office, where he was notified that the company had reported him as an "agitator and trouble-maker." As an alien, he was warned to stay off the picket line. Two other aliens in the union received calls from Immigration inspectors. One returned to work, the other resigned from the union.

During the Allis-Chalmers strike in Milwaukee the Auto Workers Union charged the FBI with sending agents to the homes of strikers to intimidate them into signing back-to-work petitions.

During the International Harvester strike in Chicago, according to a bulletin from the Chicago International Labor Defense: "Hundreds of Chicagoans have come face to face with America's Gestapo—J Edgar Hoover's FBI—working hand-in-hand with Chicago's notoriously anti-labor police force. During the past weeks, agents of this new Gestapo have knocked on doors, forced entrance into homes, intimidated people into answering questions, and frightened them with 'fifth-column' accusations; agents have visited factory foremen and workers using thinly veiled threats of reprisals against anyone who refused to stool and answer the questions of the 'investigators.'"

## **The FBI Replaces Labor Spy Agencies**

The NY Sun (Nov 1) reported that the FBI was shadowing John L. Lewis. The NY Post (Sept 10) reported that numerous G-men were devoting their full time to taking down the license numbers of cars parked outside CIO meetings called by Lewis.

When the United Electrical workers began organizing the Levene Motor Co in Phila several months ago, the company president called the men together and said that the FBI had instructed all companies with defense contracts to warn their employees against "Communist agitation." He invited anyone who knew about Communist agitation to communicate with the local office of the FBI. He then fired the union organizer "by order of the Navy Dep't." The company manufactures dish-washing machines. (Federated Press, Feb 4.)

One of many attacks on the Nat'l Maritime Union was made in Congress last October by Rep C Arthur Anderson, whose charges differed from those of other reactionary Congressmen by being quoted from "official file No 654,632 of the Dep't of Justice." Joseph Curran, NMU president, wrote President Roosevelt requesting a public hearing. "Our members and officials are being shadowed and hounded by representatives of the FBI," he said. Roosevelt replied that no such FBI report existed, surprising Rep Anderson, the NY World Telegram and Journal of Commerce, which had discussed it in detail. Paul Mallon, Hearst columnist who has good connections with the FBI, cleared up the confusion by revealing (Dec 12) that the section on the NMU was simply part of the FBI's 2500-page report on Bridges.

Many heads of company police and labor-spy outfits exposed by the LaFollette Committee in recent years have been former FBI men. Hoover has always let his men go to better jobs, and he has kept up old friendships. In the LaFollette Committee files are confidential letters to clients from officers of the anti-labor Nat'l Metal Trades Ass'n and the Pinkerton espionage agency, saying that they have cooperated with the FBI. The closest Hoover came to working openly with an employers' ass'n was with the Cleveland Industrial Safety Council, which has also been exposed by the LaFollette Committee.

In March 1940 two union steel workers were arrested "under orders of the FBI" for photographing an anti-labor billboard in Weirton, W Va. Hoover's standards for determining subversion are flexible. In the days when he was first establishing himself in the public mind he wrote monthly articles in the American Magazine, under disquieting titles like "Buzzards in Disguise," "Gun Crazy," "King of Bandits." Since the war his attention has turned from kidnapers to "fifth columnists." In August 1940 he used the American to denounce as "saboteurs" AFL aircraft workers at the Boeing plant in Seattle, one of the most profitable in the country, who were then endeavoring to avoid a wage cut.

One of Hoover's ambitions is to fingerprint every person in the US. His big campaign to that end fizzled a few years ago, after securing the prints of industrialists like the late John D Rockefeller. Nevertheless the FBI had the prints of approximately 8,000,000 persons even before the recent legislation requiring the registration and fingerprinting of 4,000,000 aliens, 1,000,000 draftees, millions of relief applicants and WPA workers. Fingerprints are required of workers at defense plants, although some unions, knowing Hoover, have refused to be fingerprinted. Testifying before the House Appropriations Committee in Jan 1940, Hoover said the FBI was trading fingerprints with firms engaged in national defense, "for check to ascertain whether any of these individuals have been

newspaper, printed as its main story a rumor that US cargo ships had arrived at Suez "convoyed," although the story was officially denied and the HT did not publish it at all. Purpose of sensationalized story may have been to test public reaction. Times also printed: a column story, US ENTRY IN WAR IS URGED BY EDITOR; half col on Wheeler's charge: "Warmongers backing President"; 2-col, BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC IS CAPITAL'S BIGGEST WORRY; Hungerford's cartoon (reprint from Pittsburgh Gazette-Times) showing a warship camouflaged as "convoy"; letter, CONVOY PLAN OURS: IT WORKED IN LAST WAR AND SHOULD IN THIS ONE.

## **British Ownership**

THE American public should decide for itself whether or not it wants convoys, whether it prefers intervention or isolation, peace or war. But the press and other means of communication are changing the mind of America. It is therefore pertinent to know the facts about the ownership of the press.

In the case of the NY Herald Tribune, which has been for entry into war since early 1940, the facts are:

Whitelaw Reid, ambassador to Britain, left his estate to his wife, Elizabeth Mills Reid, who gave \$9,589,146 to her son Ogden, present owner of Herald Tribune. But she also gave \$6,339,057 to her daughter Jesse Templeton Reid, who is now the wife of Sir John Hubert Ward, a British subject.

Moreover, in her will, Mrs Reid left to Lady Ward of Chilton, Hungerford, England, a half interest of \$3,698,332 in the indebtedness to her of the NY Tribune, Inc. Mrs Reid had advanced \$7,376,664 to the NY Tribune, which acquired the Herald.

IN FACT told its readers (June 3 1940) that the largest item in the \$50,000,000 Reid estate was \$5,971,218 in National Biscuit stock and that the HT had suppressed news of long, exciting National Biscuit strike, and that HT had consistently attacked labor and defended other corporations represented in its \$16,000,000 stock and bond portfolio.

It is possible that blood and financial relationship have nothing to do with HT policy, but foregoing facts should be printed over every item slanted either for intervention or peace. That would be honest journalism.

## **US Destroyers in England**

THE 50 American destroyers traded to England for naval bases were handed over to the British Navy last August. However, no American destroyer was commissioned by the British Navy till January.

Many observers wondered what was the reason for the delay. Now, from information supplied by an American newspaperman just arrived from England, IN FACT can reveal:

The British were not satisfied with the crew accommodations, which, as cramped and ill-ventilated as they were, were far more comfortable and spacious than the crew quarters on British destroyers. On the other hand, the officers' quarters, as a result of the relatively democratic traditions of the US Navy, were not as large as those provided for the officers in the British Navy, who are without exception representatives of the British upper class.

So, IN FACT is in a position to state, for three months while British shipping was in greater danger than at any other



period since 1917, shipyards remodelled the US destroyers, contracting the crew quarters and expanding the officers' quarters to make room for the officers' servants.

## Fascists on Both Sides

ONE of the curiosities of the present war-or-peace campaign in America is the presence of reactionaries (whom Mussolini, originator of fascism, defined as fascists) in both camps. Whether or not the America First Committee wanted them, it is a fact that its Lindbergh meeting was largely attended by Christian Fronters, Christian Mobilizers and other Coughlinites, Bundists, Crusaders for Americanism, New Jersey Ku Klux Klanners. Father Coughlin's Social Justice published an editorial saying that Coughlin would be speaking for this committee "did he enjoy one-half as much liberty as a priest and as a citizen as that enjoyed by Monsignor John A. Ryan of the National Catholic Welfare Council." Incidentally this is Coughlin's slap at Monsignor Ryan, leading liberal Catholic, who some time ago exposed Coughlin as a false witness and user of forgeries. (Documentation: The Commonwealth, Catholic weekly, Dec 30 1938.)

On the interventionist side are scores of men who praised Hitler and Mussolini, most noted being Mr. Knudsen (IN FACT Sept 9 1940). For example, Council for Democracy leaders include John Price Jones, who organized strike-breaking publicity in Bethlehem, Penna, and S. Stanwood Menken who founded fascist National Security League, on which IN FACT will report more fully soon.

Latest complication in interventionist-isolationist lineup is the Union for Democratic Action sponsored by former pacifists who "favor war if necessary" (NYT Apr 28, 2 1/4 column story). Notables: Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, prof of Christian Ethics, Union Theological Seminary; Freda Kirchwey, editor, Robert Bendiner, managing ed, The Nation; Lewis Corey and Waldo Frank, writers; Kenneth Crawford, Wash correspondent of the actively pro-war newspaper PM.

The hundreds of liberals, labor leaders, scientists, writers, leading citizens of all sorts who have not changed their views about war receive little publicity.

## How Public Is Fooled

THE entire liberal and labor press of America and about 2% of the standard newspapers claim that the press falsified the story of "defense strikes" for the purpose of smearing labor—which was asking for higher wages at a time when the newspapers were concealing on their financial pages sensational corporation profits from 10 to 200% or more above past year.

The CIO produced documented statistics showing many times as many hours

engaged either in criminal or subversive activities." Hoover has all the prints ever taken by local police, and according to Estolvy E. Ward's recent series, "Inside the FBI," in the Voice of the Federation, many of these are tagged, "Picketing," "Agitating," "Waving the Red Flag." Any militant unionist who has been arrested on a picket line is thus represented on a national anti-union blacklist.

## Hoover Smashes His Own Union

WPA workers are now checking the 4,000,000 prints of aliens for false statements or "subversive" records. The clerks in the FBI fingerprint file room are among the most overworked gov't employees. They work considerable overtime without pay. The supervision and repression has been compared to the Ford assembly line. Clerks are clocked on their visits to rest rooms. This sign hangs in a training room:

"If you must grumble or complain about your treatment by your superiors get out and complain from the outside."

Hoover has ruthlessly suppressed organization among his employees. In 1936, 38 clerks were fired for joining the American Federation of Gov't Employees (AFL). At Hoover's insistence they were blacklisted by other gov't agencies. The FBI has the biggest labor turnover in Washington, many FBI employees applying for transfers to other gov't bureaus to get away from Hoover's suspicious temperament. The Civil Service Commission has not been able to get Hoover to choose his employees from Civil Service lists. "I do not want the bureau bogged down with misfits and incompetents and persons possessing Communistic beliefs," says Hoover. The FBI spends \$100 investigating each applicant for a clerk's job, much more investigating prospective G-men. During the probation period, applicants are followed.

The Palmer raids of 1919, during which 5,000 persons were arrested in one night, were conducted on Hoover's orders. The Att'y Gen'l's report for 1920 (p 173) said of Hoover's General Intelligence Division, "It has now expanded to cover more general intelligence work, including not only ultra-radical activities but also the study of matters of an international nature, as well as economic and industrial disturbances. . . ." In the 1919 steel strike the FBI worked closely with the steel company police, the largest industrial army in US history. Names of all active strikers were checked against the FBI index, and strikers who were not citizens were threatened with deportation. (Source: Report of Commission of Inquiry of Interchurch World Movement, 1920.) In the 1922 railroad strike 1,200 strikers were arrested en masse and charged with violation of a federal injunction. (Source: Att'y Gen'l's report, 1923, p 70.)

Most of the FBI's more recent violations of civil liberties have had anti-labor implications. In Jan 1940 the FBI arrested 12 people in Detroit for having recruited volunteers three years before to fight with the Spanish Loyalists. According to "FBI Detroit," a pamphlet issued by the Mich Civil Rights Federation recounting the details of the raids, "Many of the questions (asked the prisoners) had to do with labor movement activities of the accused and their friends. Some report that in the process of grilling, the FBI agents demanded information about the affairs of various labor leaders and labor union activities."

## Jackson Smears the Vultee Strikers

Many people who remembered Jackson's liberal statements of several years ago were shocked when he endangered negotiations during the Vultee aircraft strike last November with an attack on the strikers' leaders. Jackson got his information about the strike from Hoover, who got his from Capt Wm F. (Red) Hynes, for many years head of the Los Angeles red squad. According to documents published by the LaFollette Committee (part 64), Hynes was active in 188 strikes between July 1937 and July 1938, breaking up picket lines and arresting strikers. He worked with the Silver Shirts, professional labor-spy organizations, and employer groups. A reform administration abolished the red squad in 1938, but a year later, after the expansion in the FBI's activities with the outbreak of war, the Los Angeles police chief wrote the LaFollette Committee, "Wm F. Hynes was appointed to serve as liaison officer between the Dep't and the FBI in connection with developing persons most liable to interfere with the neutrality policy of the US."

The FBI's relationship with Red Hynes is an illustration of the way it works with local law-enforcement agencies, which add considerably to the anti-labor effectiveness of its 4,000 agents. For years Hoover has conducted a Nat'l Police Academy, at which representatives of local police forces were given target practice. Since Sept 1939, when Roosevelt proclaimed a limited emergency and designated the FBI as a "clearing house" to "take charge of investigating work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage and violations of the neutrality regulations," Hoover has expanded the curriculum. The mayor of a small Western town, an IN FACT subscriber, writes that the FBI has asked him and his chief of police to keep a file of everyone in town who spoke in favor of peace, and to notify the FBI of any "labor trouble" at the town's only plant. "This has happened in every town in the state," writes IN FACT's informant, whose name naturally cannot be used. "I told them to go to hell."

Last Oct Att'y Gen'l John J. Bennett of NY was instructed by Gov. Lehman to investigate subversive activities. Several weeks ago he reported, "I believe our plan of working along with and through the FBI is conducive to the best results and in the best interests of the state and nation. . . ."

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A few months ago this prediction appeared in Arthur Gaylor's column in the San Francisco News (Scripps Howard): "Something is doing, our agents report, on the proposition of having the American Legion cooperate with the FBI at spy, saboteur and fifth columnist catching. . . . The federal gov't's central anti-espionage agency apparently has become willing to consider a merger. . . ." Since then, IN FACT is informed, the unofficial merger has been completed.

### How to Frame a Labor Leader

The FBI's principal anti-labor activity in 1940 was the preparation of the Bridges report, which took several hundred agents three months. During the investigation, in the course of which many thousand West Coast unionists were interviewed, the Bridges Defense Committee said, "The nature of the questioning makes it apparent that the FBI is attempting to compile a list of every active unionist, every supporter of liberal candidates in election campaigns, and everyone who has ever attended dances or parties given to raise funds for labor and liberal causes." FBI men, said the Defense Committee, "offered improper inducements and used intimidation in its attempts to secure untruthful statements which could be used as evidence against Harry Bridges."

These charges have now been confirmed by testimony of gov't witnesses. A marine fireman, now working in a federal shipyard, testified reluctantly, and the prosecutor asked if his statement to the FBI had been voluntary. He replied, "Yes and no." This was omitted or buried by all San Francisco papers. The Hearst Examiner, to explain his hesitation, used the head: WITNESS AFRAID OF BRIDGES' GOONS.

Another witness testified that the FBI had followed him, had brought him in six times for questioning, had caused him to lose his job, had waked him up regularly in the middle of the night. He denied that he ever made any of the statements against Bridges attributed to him by the FBI. All San Francisco papers left out this denial, and only the Chronicle mentioned his statement that the FBI had hounded him.

A Hearst copy-reader testified that he changed his mind about appearing as an anti-Bridges witness just after he was arrested in Seattle for shop-lifting. He added that he had originally refused to testify because of a feeling that the FBI was anti-labor, but after reading back-files of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Hearst) he decided he had been mistaken.

Other gov't witnesses, who were only slightly more savory than the witnesses in 1939, included: a professional labor spy; a professional anti-labor lecturer for the American Legion; a stumblebum whose testimony was so curious that the judge asked if he had ever been confined to an institution; a confessed murderer out on parole after serving 17 months of a sentence for stabbing his wife in the back (the parole, of course, could be cancelled at any time); several Dies Committee witnesses; the radical "expert" of the NY Journal American (Hearst); and several former union officials expelled for various causes, including drunkenness, accepting a bribe from an employer, and embezzlement of union funds. Also well represented was the waterfront spy ring of Walter Carney (now in Sing Sing for embezzlement) and Jerome King (in Sing Sing for manslaughter). The star witness was well-known to readers of IN FACT: William McCuistion, labor spy, deserter from the International Brigade, whose acquittal in New Orleans on a charge of murdering an NMU official, as exclusively reported in IN FACT (Feb 24), was accomplished by the intervention of an officer of the US Dep't of Immigration, which is now acting as both judge and jury in the Bridges case.

The Bridges Defense Committee has been denied access to the radio in California. Fifty reporters are present in the hearing room, patrolled by Immigration inspectors and more than 40 FBI men, but outside San Francisco no newspapers but the NY Times have given much attention to the case. In San Francisco, which never had a Dies Committee hearing, the papers have played up the anti-labor aspects of the testimony; besides Bridges, witnesses have smeared most leaders of the CIO and many leaders of the AFL.

Says Bridges: "The new evidence Hoover has secured we know to be faked. It was secured by bribery and intimidation. Hoover says yes, Landis says no. Compare the records of the two men, and any honest man will know who is telling the truth."

(In a succeeding issue: The FBI's Similarity to the Gestapo)

### MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

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lost through preventable accidents as strikes.

Nevertheless the National Association of Manufacturers continues to accuse labor. April 28 NY Times gave the NAM a 4 column spread claiming: 3 MONTHS' STRIKES COST 3,022,918 DAYS. Herald Tribune (Apr 29) had: FULLER ASSAILS MINIMIZING OF DEFENSE STRIKES; World-Telegram likewise quoted Pres Fuller of NAM against strikers.

Walter Fuller is head of Curtis Pub Co, which publishes the Saturday Evening Post, the anti-labor magazine called an enemy of democracy in an address by Att'y Gen'l Jackson; the NAM has been branded the strongest organization working in Washington against interests of American people (Monograph 26 of Monopoly Investigation).

Note: Monograph 26, and other gov't reports quoted in IN FACT are obtainable from Sup't of Documents, Washington, DC, and 30 Rockefeller Plaza, NYC. Monograph 26 costs 25¢.

### Scoop on Finland

THE Moscow Pravda, which reported April 29 that 12,000 German troops had landed in Finland, was scooped by almost a month by a NY Post columnist. April 1 Post quoted returned seamen from Petsamo as authority for the statement that Finland was garrisoned by German soldiers. This information must also have been available to the State Dep't, and the obvious conclusion that the State Dep't had motives of its own for not freezing Finnish assets in the US, as it had frozen the assets of all other countries occupied by Germany, was too much for the pro-Roosevelt Post. The column only appeared in the first edition.

### Sabotage at Alcoa

THE commercial press, which takes big corporation ads, shouts sabotage against labor whenever possible. The most vicious of all is the Hearst NY Mirror which (Apr 18) printed a cartoon showing one hand putting a monkeywrench labeled "needless strikes" into the Defense Program, whereas the other hand held a bomb labeled "sabotage," giving the impression that strikers, who want a 10¢ an hour increase due to the cost of living, also hurl bombs.

No newspapers headlined the charge that the Mellon Aluminum Corp of America (already accused by US Gov't for deals with Nazi Germany) was "wrecking its own machinery in an effort to implicate union leaders in charges of 'sabotage' on defense contracts." US Week, honest newsweekly, reported (Apr 19) that telegrams have been sent President Roosevelt giving testimony of 6 witnesses that Gen'l Manager H S Haskell of Cleveland plant smashed moulds, then took pictures to document Congressman Martin Dies' usual unfounded charges against Nat'l Ass'n of Die Casters.

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